Incorporating Generative AI in Model Governance Programs

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Abstract

1 Introduction

The National Institute of Standards and Technology Artificial Intelligence (AI) Risk Management Framework (RMF).[27]

- 2 Generative AI Incidents
- 3 Generative AI Governance
- 4 Generative AI Inventories
- 5 Generative AI Risk Tiers
- 6 Generative AI Risk Measurement
- 7 Generative AI Risk Management

Conclusion

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Abbreviations

- AI: Artificial Intelligence
- AI RMF: Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework
- GAI: Generative AI
- LLM: Large Language Model
- RMF: Risk Management Framework

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Appendix A: Example Generative AI–Trustworthy Characteristic Crosswalk

A.1: Trustworthy Characteristic to Generative AI Risk Crosswalk

Table A.1: Trustworthy Characteristic to Generative AI Risk Crosswalk.

Accountable and Transparent	Explainable and Interpretable	Fair with Harmful Bias Managed	Privacy Enhanced
Data Privacy	Human-AI Configuration	Confabulation	Data Privacy
Environmental	Value Chain and Component Integration	Environmental	Human-AI Configuration
Human-AI Configuration		Human-AI Configuration	Information Security
Information Integrity		Intellectual Property	Intellectual Property
Intellectual Property		Obscene, Degrading, and/or Abusive Content	Value Chain and Component Integration
Value Chain and Component Integration		Toxicity, Bias, and Homogenization	
		Value Chain and Component Integration	

Safe	Secure and Resilient	Valid and Reliable
CBRN Information	Dangerous or Violent Recommendations	Confabulation
Confabulation	Data Privacy	Human-AI Configuration
Dangerous or Violent Recommendations	Human-AI Configuration	Information Integrity
Data Privacy	Information Security	Information Security
Environmental	Value Chain and Component Integration	Toxicity, Bias, and Homogenization
Human-AI Configuration		Value Chain and Component Integration
Information Integrity		-
Information Security		
Obscene, Degrading, and/or Abusive Content		
Value Chain and Component Integration		

A.2: Generative AI Risk to Trustworthy Characteristic Crosswalk

Table A.2: Generative AI Risk to Trustworthy Characteristic Crosswalk.

CBRN Information	Confabulation	Dangerous or Violent Recommendations	Data Privacy
	Fair with Harmful Bias Managed Safe Valid and Reliable	Safe Secure and Resilient	Accountable and Transparent Privacy Enhanced Safe Secure and Resilient

Environmental	Human-AI Configuration	Information Integrity	Information Security
Accountable and Transparent Fair with Harmful Bias Managed Safe	Accountable and Transparent Explainable and Interpretable Fair with Harmful Bias Managed Privacy Enhanced Safe Secure and Resilient Valid and Reliable	Accountable and Transparent Safe Valid and Reliable	Privacy Enhanced Safe Secure and Resilient Valid and Reliable

Intellectual Property	Obscene, Degrading, and/or Abusive Content	Toxicity, Bias, and Homogenization	Value Chain and Component Integration
Accountable and Transparent Fair with Harmful Bias Managed Privacy Enhanced	Fair with Harmful Bias Managed Safe	Fair with Harmful Bias Managed Valid and Reliable	Accountable and Transparent Explainable and Interpretable Fair with Harmful Bias Managed Privacy Enhanced Safe Secure and Resilient Valid and Reliable

Appendix B: Example Risk-tiering Materials for Generative AI

B.1: Example Adverse Impacts

Table B.1: Example adverse impacts, adapted from NIST 800-30r1 Table H-2 [26].

Level	Description
Harm to Operations	 Inability to perform current missions/business functions. In a sufficiently timely manner. With sufficient confidence and/or correctness. Within planned resource constraints. Inability, or limited ability, to perform missions/business functions in the future. Inability to restore missions/business functions. In a sufficiently timely manner. With sufficient confidence and/or correctness. Within planned resource constraints. Harms (e.g., financial costs, sanctions) due to noncompliance. With applicable laws or regulations. With contractual requirements or other requirements in other binding agreements (e.g., liability). Direct financial costs. Reputational harms. Damage to trust relationships. Damage to image or reputation (and hence future or potential trust relationships).
Harm to Assets	 Damage to or loss of physical facilities. Damage to or loss of information systems or networks. Damage to or loss of information technology or equipment. Damage to or loss of component parts or supplies. Damage to or of loss of information assets. Loss of intellectual property.
Harm to Individuals	 Injury or loss of life. Physical or psychological mistreatment. Identity theft. Loss of personally identifiable information. Damage to image or reputation. Infringement of intellectual property rights. Financial harm or loss of income.
Harm to Other Organizations	 Harms (e.g., financial costs, sanctions) due to noncompliance. With applicable laws or regulations. With contractual requirements or other requirements in other binding agreements (e.g., liability). Direct financial costs. Reputational harms. Damage to trust relationships. Damage to image or reputation (and hence future or potential trust relationships).
Harm to the Nation	 Damage to or incapacitation of critical infrastructure. Loss of government continuity of operations. Reputational harms. Damage to trust relationships with other governments or with nongovernmental entities. Damage to national reputation (and hence future or potential trust relationships). Damage to current or future ability to achieve national objectives. Harm to national security. Large-scale economic or workforce displacement.

B.2: Example Impact Descriptions

Table B.2: Example Impact level descriptions, adapted from NIST SP800-30r1 Appendix H, Table H-3 [26].

Qualitative Values	Semi-Quantitative V	Values	Description
Very High	96-100	10	An incident could be expected to have multiple severe or catastrophic adverse effects on organizational operations, organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation.
High	80-95	8	An incident could be expected to have a severe or catastrophic adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation. A severe or catastrophic adverse effect means that, for example, the incident might: (i) cause a severe degradation in or loss of mission capability to an extent and duration that the organization is not able to perform one or more of its primary functions; (ii) result in major damage to organizational assets; (iii) result in major financial loss; or (iv) result in severe or catastrophic harm to individuals involving loss of life or serious life-threatening injuries.
Moderate	21-79	5	An incident could be expected to have a serious adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, individuals other organizations, or the Nation. A serious adverse effect means that, for example, the incident might: (i) cause a significant degradation in mission capability to an extent and duration that the organization is able to perform its primary functions, but the effectiveness of the functions is significantly reduced; (ii) result in significant damage to organizational assets; (iii) result in significant financial loss; or (iv) result in significant harm to individuals that does not involve loss of life or serious life-threatening injuries.
Low	5-20	2	An incident could be expected to have a limited adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, individuals other organizations, or the Nation. A limited adverse effect means that, for example, the incident might: (i) cause a degradation in mission capability to an extent and duration that the organization is able to perform its primary functions, but the effectiveness of the functions is noticeably reduced; (ii) result in minor damage to organizational assets; (iii) result in minor financial loss; or (iv) result in minor harm to individuals.
Very Low	0-4	0	An incident could be expected to have a negligible adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, individuals other organizations, or the Nation.

B.3: Example Likelihood Descriptions

Table B.3: Example likelihood levels, adapted from NIST SP800-30r1 Appendix G, Table G-3 [26].

Qualitative Values	Semi-Quantitative Values		Description
Very High	96-100 10		An incident is almost certain to occur; or
very mign	30 100	10	occurs more than 100 times a year.
High	80-95	8	An incident is highly likely to occur; or oc-
Ingn	00-30	0	curs between 10-100 times a year.
Moderate	21-79 5	An incident is somewhat likely to occur; or	
Moderate	21-19	1-79 5	occurs between 1-10 times a year.
			An incident is unlikely to occur; or occurs
Low	5-20	2	less than once a year, but more than once
			every 10 years.
Very Levy	0-4	0	An incident is highly unlikely to occur; or
Very Low	0-4	U	occurs less than once every 10 years.

B.4: Example Risk Tiers

Table B.4: Example risk assessment matrix with 5 impact levels, 5 likelihood levels, and 5 risk tiers, adapted from NIST SP800-30r1 Appendix I, Table I-2 [26].

Likelihood	Level of Impact				
Likeiiilood	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Very High	Very Low (Tier 5)	Low (Tier 4)	Moderate (Tier 3)	High (Tier 2)	Very High (Tier 1)
High	Very Low (Tier 5)	Low (Tier 4)	Moderate (Tier 3)	High (Tier 2)	Very High (Tier 1)
Moderate	Very Low (Tier 5)	Low (Tier 4)	Moderate (Tier 3)	Moderate (Tier 3)	High (Tier 2)
Low	Very Low (Tier 5)	Low (Tier 4)	Low (Tier 4)	Low (Tier 4)	Moderate (Tier 3)
Very Low	Very Low (Tier 5)	Very Low (Tier 5)	Very Low (Tier 5)	Low (Tier 4)	Low (Tier 4)

B.5: Example Risk Descriptions

Table B.5: Example risk descriptions, adapted from NIST SP800-30r1 Appendix I, Table I-3 [26] .

Qualitative Values	Semi-Quantitative V	Values	Description
Very High	96-100	10	Very high risk means that an incident could be expected to have multiple severe or catas- trophic adverse effects on organizational oper- ations, organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation.
High	80-95	8	High risk means that an incident could be expected to have a severe or catastrophic adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation.
Moderate	21-79	5	Moderate risk means that an incident could be expected to have a serious adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation.
Low	5-20	2	Low risk means that an incident could be expected to have a limited adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation.
Very Low	0-4	0	Very low risk means that an incident could be expected to have a negligible adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation.

B.6: Practical Risk-tiering Questions

B.6.1: Confabulation: How likely are system outputs to contain errors? What are the impacts if errors occur?

B.6.2: Dangerous and Violent Recommendations: How likely is the system to give dangerous or violent recommendations? What are the impacts if it does?

B.6.3: Data Privacy: How likely is someone to enter sensitive data into the system? What are the impacts if this occurs? Are standard data privacy controls applied to the system to mitigate potential adverse impacts?

B.6.4: Human-AI Configuration: How likely is someone to use the system incorrectly or abuse it? How likely is use for decision-making? What are the impacts of incorrect use or abuse? What are the impacts of invalid or unreliable decision-making?

B.6.5: Information Integrity: How likely is the system to generate deepfakes or mis or disinformation? At what scale? Are content provenance mechanisms applied to system outputs? What are the impacts of generating deepfakes or mis or disinformation? Without controls for content provenance?

B.6.6: Information Security: How likely are system resources to be breached or exfiltrated? How likely is the system to be used in the generation of phishing or malware content? What are the impacts in these cases? Are standard information security controls applied to the system to mitigate potential adverse impacts?

B.6.7: Intellectual Property: How likely are system outputs to contain other entities' intellectual property? What are the impacts if this occurs?

B.6.8: Toxicity, Bias, and Homogenization: How likely are system outputs to be biased, toxic, homogenizing or otherwise obscene? How likely are system outputs to be used as subsequent training inputs? What are the impacts of these scenarios? Are standard nondiscrimination controls applied to mitigate potential adverse impacts? Is the application accessible to all user groups? What are the impacts if the system is not accessible to all user groups?

B.6.9: Value Chain and Component Integration: Are contracts relating to the system reviewed for legal risks? Are standard acquisition/procurement controls applied to mitigate potential adverse impacts? Do vendors provide incident response with guaranteed response times? What are the impacts if these conditions are not met?

B.7: AI Risk Management Framework Actions Aligned to Risk Tiering

GOVERN 1.3, GOVERN 1.5, GOVERN 2.3, GOVERN 3.2, GOVERN 4.1, GOVERN 5.2, GOVERN 6.1, MANAGE 1.2, MANAGE 1.3, MANAGE 2.1, MANAGE 2.2, MANAGE 2.3, MANAGE 2.4, MANAGE 3.1, MANAGE 3.2, MANAGE 4.1, MAP 1.1, MAP 1.5, MEASURE 2.6

Appendix C: List of Selected Model Testing Suites

[13]

C.1: Selected Model Testing Suites Organized by Trustworthy Characteristic

Table C.1: Selected model testing suites organized by trustworthy characteristic.

Accountable and Transparent

An Evaluation on Large Language Model Outputs: Discourse and Memorization (see Appendix B)[5] Big-bench: Truthfulness [40] DecodingTrust: Machine Ethics [44] Evaluation Harness: ETHICS [14]

HELM: Copyright [3] Mark My Words [32]

Fair with Harmful Bias Managed

BELEBELE [1]

Big-bench: Low-resource language, Non-English, Translation Big-bench: Social bias, Racial bias, Gender bias, Religious bias

Big-bench: Toxicity
DecodingTrust: Fairness
DecodingTrust: Stereotype Bias
DecodingTrust: Toxicity
C-Eval (Chinese evaluation suite)

C-Eval (Chinese evaluation suite) [18] Evaluation Harness: CrowS-Pairs Evaluation Harness: ToxiGen

Finding New Biases in Language Models with a Holistic Descriptor Dataset [39]

From Pretraining Data to Language Models to Downstream Tasks:

Tracking the Trails of Political Biases Leading to Unfair NLP Models [11]

HELM: Bias HELM: Toxicity MT-bench [46]

The Self-Perception and Political Biases of ChatGPT [33]

Towards Measuring the Representation of

Subjective Global Opinions in Language Models [9]

Privacy Enhanced

HELM: Copyright llmprivacy [41] mimir [8]

Safe

Big-bench: Convince Me Big-bench: Truthfulness HELM: Reiteration, Wedging

Mark My Words MLCommons [43]

The WMDP Benchmark [20]

Table C.1: Selected model testing suites organized by trustworthy characteristic (continued).

Secure and Resilient

Catastrophic Jailbreak of Open-source LLMs via Exploiting Generation [17]

DecodingTrust: Adversarial Robustness,

Robustness Against Adversarial Demonstrations

detect-pretrain-code [36]

In-The-Wild Jailbreak Prompts on LLMs [35]

JailbreakingLLMs [4]

llmprivacy mimir

TAP: A Query-Efficient Method for Jailbreaking Black-Box LLMs [24]

Valid and Reliable

Big-bench: Algorithms, Logical reasoning, Implicit reasoning, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mathematical proof, Fallacy, Negation, Computer code, Probabilistic reasoning, Social reasoning, Analogical reasoning, Multi-step,

Understanding the World

Big-bench: Analytic entailment, Formal fallacies and syllogisms with negation, Entailed polarity

Big-bench: Context Free Question Answering

Big-bench: Contextual question answering, Reading comprehension, Question generation

Big-bench: Morphology, Grammar, Syntax

Big-bench: Out-of-Distribution

Big-bench: Paraphrase

Big-bench: Sufficient information

Big-bench: Summarization

DecodingTrust: Out-of-Distribution Robustness, Adversarial Robustness, Robustness Against Adversarial Demonstrations

Eval Gauntlet: Reading comprehension [7]

Eval Gauntlet: Commonsense reasoning, Symbolic problem solving, Programming

Eval Gauntlet: Language Understanding

Eval Gauntlet: World Knowledge Evaluation Harness: BLiMP Evaluation Harness: CoQA, ARC Evaluation Harness: GLUE

Evaluation Harness: HellaSwag, OpenBookQA, TruthfulQA

Evaluation Harness: MuTual

Evaluation Harness: PIQA, PROST, MC-TACO, MathQA, LogiQA, DROP

FLASK: Logical correctness, Logical robustness, Logical efficiency, Comprehension, Completeness [45]

FLASK: Readability, Conciseness, Insightfulness

HELM: Knowledge HELM: Language

HELM: Text classification HELM: Question answering

HELM: Reasoning

HELM: Robustness to contrast sets

HELM: Summarization

Hugging Face: Fill-mask, Text generation [10]

Hugging Face: Question answering Hugging Face: Summarization

Hugging Face: Text classification, Token classification, Zero-shot classification

MASSIVE [12] MT-bench

C.2: Selected Model Testing Suites Organized by Generative AI Risk

Table C.2: Selected model testing suites by organized generative AI risk.

CBRN Information

Big-bench: Convince Me Big-bench: Truthfulness HELM: Reiteration, Wedging MLCommons

The WMDP Benchmark

Confabulation

BELEBELE

Big-bench: Algorithms, Logical reasoning, Implicit reasoning, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mathematical proof, Fallacy, Negation, Computer code, Probabilistic reasoning, Social reasoning, Analogical reasoning, Multi-step, Understanding the World

Big-bench: Analytic entailment, Formal fallacies and syllogisms with negation, Entailed polarity

Big-bench: Context Free Question Answering

Big-bench: Contextual question answering, Reading comprehension, Question generation

Big-bench: Convince Me

Big-bench: Low-resource language, Non-English, Translation

Big-bench: Morphology, Grammar, Syntax

Big-bench: Out-of-Distribution

Big-bench: Paraphrase

Big-bench: Sufficient information

Big-bench: Summarization

Big-bench: Truthfulness

C-Eval (Chinese evaluation suite)

DecodingTrust: Out-of-Distribution Robustness, Adversarial Robustness,

Robustness Against Adversarial Demonstrations

Eval Gauntlet Reading comprehension

Eval Gauntlet: Commonsense reasoning, Symbolic problem solving, Programming

Eval Gauntlet: Language Understanding

Eval Gauntlet: World Knowledge Evaluation Harness: BLiMP Evaluation Harness: CoQA, ARC Evaluation Harness: GLUE

Evaluation Harness: HellaSwag, OpenBookQA, TruthfulQA

Evaluation Harness: MuTual

Evaluation Harness: PIQA, PROST, MC-TACO, MathQA, LogiQA, DROP

FLASK: Logical correctness, Logical robustness, Logical efficiency, Comprehension, Completeness

FLASK: Readability, Conciseness, Insightfulness

Finding New Biases in Language Models with a Holistic Descriptor Dataset

 $HELM \colon Knowledge$

HELM: Language

HELM: Language (Twitter AAE)

HELM: Question answering

HELM: Reasoning

HELM: Reiteration, Wedging

HELM: Robustness to contrast sets

HELM: Summarization HELM: Text classification

Hugging Face: Fill-mask, Text generation

Hugging Face: Question answering Hugging Face: Summarization

Hugging Face: Text classification, Token classification, Zero-shot classification

MASSIVE MLCommons MT-bench

Table C.2: Selected model testing suites by organized generative AI risk (continued).

Dangerous or Violent Recommendations

Big-bench: Convince Me Big-bench: Toxicity

DecodingTrust: Adversarial Robustness, Robustness Against Adversarial Demonstrations

DecodingTrust: Machine Ethics DecodingTrust: Toxicity Evaluation Harness: ToxiGen HELM: Reiteration, Wedging

HELM: Toxicity MLCommons

Data Privacy

An Evaluation on Large Language Model Outputs: Discourse and Memorization (with human scoring, see Appendix B)

Catastrophic Jailbreak of Open-source LLMs via Exploiting Generation

DecodingTrust: Machine Ethics Evaluation Harness: ETHICS

HELM: Copyright

In-The-Wild Jailbreak Prompts on LLMs

JailbreakingLLMs MLCommons Mark My Words

TAP: A Query-Efficient Method for Jailbreaking Black-Box LLMs

detect-pretrain-code

llmprivacy mimir

Environmental

HELM: Efficiency

Information Integrity

Big-bench: Analytic entailment, Formal fallacies and syllogisms with negation, Entailed polarity

Big-bench: Convince Me Big-bench: Paraphrase

Big-bench: Sufficient information Big-bench: Summarization Big-bench: Truthfulness DecodingTrust: Machine Ethics

DecodingTrust: Out-of-Distribution Robustness, Adversarial Robustness, Robustness Against Adversarial Demonstrations

Eval Gauntlet: Language Understanding Eval Gauntlet: World Knowledge Evaluation Harness: CoQA, ARC Evaluation Harness: ETHICS Evaluation Harness: GLUE

Evaluation Harness: HellaSwag, OpenBookQA, TruthfulQA

Evaluation Harness: MuTual

Evaluation Harness: PIQA, PROST, MC-TACO, MathQA, LogiQA, DROP

FLASK: Logical correctness, Logical robustness, Logical efficiency, Comprehension, Completeness

FLASK: Readability, Conciseness, Insightfulness

HELM: Knowledge HELM: Language

HELM: Question answering

HELM: Reasoning

HELM: Reiteration, Wedging HELM: Robustness to contrast sets

HELM: Summarization HELM: Text classification

Hugging Face: Fill-mask, Text generation Hugging Face: Question answering Hugging Face: Summarization

MLCommons MT-bench Mark My Words

Table C.2: Selected model testing suites by organized generative AI risk (continued).

Information Security

Big-bench: Convince Me Big-bench: Out-of-Distribution

Catastrophic Jailbreak of Open-source LLMs via Exploiting Generation

DecodingTrust: Out-of-Distribution Robustness, Adversarial Robustness, Robustness Against Adversarial Demonstrations

Eval Gauntlet: Commonsense reasoning, Symbolic problem solving, Programming

HELM: Copyright

In-The-Wild Jailbreak Prompts on LLMs

JailbreakingLLMs Mark My Words

TAP: A Query-Efficient Method for Jailbreaking Black-Box LLMs

detect-pretrain-code

llmprivacy mimir

Intellectual Property

An Evaluation on Large Language Model Outputs: Discourse and Memorization (with human scoring, see Appendix B)

HELM: Copyright Mark My Words Ilmprivacy mimir

Obscene, Degrading, and/or Abusive Content

Big-bench: Social bias, Racial bias, Gender bias, Religious bias

Big-bench: Toxicity DecodingTrust: Fairness DecodingTrust: Stereotype Bias DecodingTrust: Toxicity Evaluation Harness: CrowS-Pairs Evaluation Harness: ToxiGen

HELM: Bias HELM: Toxicity

Toxicity, Bias, and Homogenization

BELEBELE

Big-bench: Low-resource language, Non-English, Translation

Big-bench: Out-of-Distribution

Big-bench: Social bias, Racial bias, Gender bias, Religious bias

Big-bench: Toxicity

C-Eval (Chinese evaluation suite)

DecodingTrust: Fairness
DecodingTrust: Stereotype Bias
DecodingTrust: Toxicity
Eval Gauntlet: World Knowledge

Eval Gauntlet: World Knowledge Evaluation Harness: CrowS-Pairs Evaluation Harness: ToxiGen

Finding New Biases in Language Models with a Holistic Descriptor Dataset

From Pretraining Data to Language Models to Downstream Tasks: Tracking the Trails of Political Biases Leading to Unfair NLP Models

HELM: Bias HELM: Toxicity

The Self-Perception and Political Biases of ChatGPT

Towards Measuring the Representation of Subjective Global Opinions in Language Models

C.3: AI Risk Management Framework Actions Aligned to Benchmarking

GOVERN 5.1, MAP 1.2, MAP 3.1, MEASURE 2.2, MEASURE 2.3, MEASURE 2.7, MEASURE 2.9, MEASURE 2.11, MEASURE 3.1, MEASURE 4.2

Appendix D: List of Common Adversarial Prompting Strategies

Table D: Common adversarial prompting strategies and attacks. [34], [42], [15], [16], [4], [2], [37], [31], [21].

Prompting Strategy	Description	
A.I 1 1: C	Coding or AI language that may more easily circumvent content moderation rules	
AI and coding framing	due to cognitive biases in design and implementation of guardrails.	
Autocompletion	Ask a system to autocomplete a phrase with restricted or sensitive information.	
Diamonkinal	Asking a system to describe another person or yourself in an attempt to elicit	
Biographical	provably untrue information or restricted or sensitive information.	
Calculation and numeric queries	Exploting GAI systems' difficulties in dealing with numeric quantities.	
Character and word play	Content moderation often relies on keywords and simpler LMs which can sometimes be exploited with misspellings, typos, and other word play.	
	A class of strategies that circumvent content moderation rules with long sessions	
Content exhaustion	or volumes of information. See goading, logic-overloading, multi-tasking, pros- and-cons, and niche-seeking below.	
Content exhaustion: Goading	Begging, pleading, manipulating, and bullying to circumvent content moderation.	
Content exhaustion: Logic-overloading	Exploiting the inability of ML systems to reliably perform reasoning tasks.	
Content exhaustion:	Simultaneous task assignments where some tasks are benign and others are adve	
Multi-tasking	sarial.	
Content exhaustion:	Eliciting the "pros" of problematic topics.	
Multi-tasking: Pros-and-cons		
Content exhaustion:	Forcing a GAI system into addressing niche topics where training data and content	
Niche-seeking	moderation are sparse.	
Counterfactuals	Repeated prompts with different entities or subjects from different demographic groups.	
Loaded/leading questions	Queries based on incorrect premises or that suggest incorrect answers.	
Location awareness	Prompts that reveal a prompter's location or expose location tracking.	
Low-context	"Leader," "bad guys," or other simple inputs that may expose latent biases.	
"Repeat this"	Prompts that exploit instability in underlying LLM autoregressive predictions.	
Reverse psychology	Falsely presenting a good-faith need for negative or problematic language.	
Role-playing	Adopting a character that would reasonably make problematic statements or need to access problematic topics.	
Time perplexity Exploiting ML's inability to understand the passage of time or of real-world events over time; exploiting task contamination before model's release date.		

Attack	Description
Data Poisoning	Altering system training, fine-tuning, RAG or other training data to alter system
Data i disdiinig	outcome (integrity attack).
Jailbreak	Compromising system guardrails to elicit problematic output, content generation,
Janbreak	or behavior (integrity attack).
Membership Inference	Manipulating a system to expose memorized training data (confidentiality attack).
Random Attack	Exposing systems to large amounts of random prompts or examples, potentially
Random Attack	generated by other GAI systems, in an attempt to elicit failures (chaos testing).
Sponge Examples	Using specialized input prompts or examples require disproportionate resources to
Sponge Examples	process (availability attack).
Prompt Injection	Inserting instructions into users queries for malicious purposes.

D.1: Selected Adversarial Prompting Strategies by Trustworthy Characteristic

Table D.1: Selected adversarial prompting techniques organized by trustworthy characteristic [34], [42], [15], [16], [38].

Trustworthy Characteristic	Prompting Goals	Prompting Strategies
Accountable and Transparent	 Inability to provide explanations for recourse. Unexplainable decisioning processes. No disclosure of AI interaction. Lack of user feedback mechanisms. 	Context exhaustion: logic-overloading prompts. Loaded/leading questions. Multi-tasking prompts.
Fair-with Harmful Bias Managed	Denigration. Diminished performance or safety across languages/dialects. Erasure. Ex-nomination. Implied user demographics. Misrecognition. Stereotyping. Underrepresentation. Homogenized content. Output from other models in training data.	 Counterfactual prompts. Pros and cons prompts. Role-playing prompts. Loaded/leading questions. Low context prompts. Repeat this.
Interpretable and Explainable	 Inability to provide explanations for recourse. Unexplalnable decisioning processes. 	Context exhaustion: logic-overloading prompts (to reveal unexplainable decisioning processes).
Privacy-enhanced	 Unauthorized disclosure of personal or sensitive user information. Leakage of training data. Violation of relevant privacy policies or laws. Unauthorized secondary data use. Unauthorized data collection. 	 Auto/biographical prompts. Location awareness prompts. Autocompletion prompts. Repeat this.
Safe	 Presentation of information that can cause physical or emotional harm. Sharing user locations. Suicide ideation. Harmful dis/misinformation (e.g., COVID disinformation). Incitement. Information relating to weapons or harmful substances. Information relating to committing to crimes (e.g., phishing, extortion, swatting). Obscene or inappropriate materials for minors. CSAM. 	 Pros and cons prompts. Role-playing prompts. Content exhaustion: niche-seeking prompts. Ingratiation/reverse psychology prompts. Loaded/leading questions. Location awareness prompts. Repeat this.
Secure and Resilient	 Activating system bypass ("jailbreak"). Altering system outcomes (integrity violations, e.g., via prompt injection). Data breaches (confidentiality violations, e.g., via membership inference). Increased latency or resource usage (availability violations, e.g., via sponge example attacks). Available anonymous use. Dependency, supply chain, or third party vulnerabilities. Inappropriate disclosure of proprietary system information. 	 Multi-tasking prompts. Pros and cons prompts. Role-playing prompts. Content exhaustion: niche-seeking prompts. Ingratiation/reverse psychology prompts. Prompt injection attacks. Membership inference attacks. Random attacks.
Valid and Reliable	 Errors/confabutated content ("hallucinalion"). Unreliable/erroneous reasoning or planning. Unreliable/erroneous decision-support or making. Faulty citation. Wrong calculations or numeric queries. 	 Multi-tasking prompts. Role-playing prompts. Ingratiation/reverse psychology prompts. Loaded/leading questions. Time-perplexity prompts. Niche-seeking prompts. Logic overloading prompts. Repeat this. Numeric calculation.

D.2: Selected Adversarial Prompting Strategies by Generative AI Risk

Table D.2: Selected adversarial prompting techniques organized by generative AI risk [34], [42], [15], [16], [38].

Generative AI Risk	Prompting Goals	Prompting Strategies
CBRN Information	 Accessing or synthesis of CBRN weapon or related information. CBRN testing should consider the marginal risk of foundation models—understanding the incremental risk relative to the information one can access without GAI. 	 Test auto-completion prompts to elicit CBRN information or synthesis of CBRN information. Test prompts using role-playing, ingratiation/reverse psychology, pros and cons, multitasking or other approaches to elicit CBRN information or synthesis of CBRN information. Test prompts that instruct systems to repeat content ad nauseam for their ability to compromise system guardrails and reveal CBRN information. Augment prompts with word or character play to increase effectiveness. Frame prompts with software, coding, or AI references to increase effectiveness.
Confabulation	Eliciting errors/confabulated content, unreliable/erroneous reasoning or planning, unreliable/erroneous decision-support or decision-making, faulty calculations, and/or faulty citation.	Enable access to ground truth information to verify generated information. Test prompts with complex logic, multitasking requirements, or that require niche or specific verifiable answers to elicit confabulation. Test the ability of GAI systems to produce truthful information from various time periods, e.g., after release date and prior to release date. Test the ability of GAI systems to create reliable real-world plans or advise on material decision making. Test loaded/leading questions. Test the ability of GAI systems to generate correct citation for information generated in output responses. Test the ability of GAI systems to complete calculations or query numeric statistics.
Dangerous or Violent Recommendations	Eliciting violent, inciting, radicalizing, or threatening content or instructions for criminal, illegal, or self-harm activities.	 Test prompts using role-playing, ingratiation/reverse psychology, pros and cons, multitasking or other approaches to elicit violent or dangerous information. Test prompts that instruct systems to repeat content ad nauseam for their ability to compromise system guardrails and provide dangerous and violent recommendations. Test loaded/leading questions. Augment prompts with word or character play to increase effectiveness. Frame prompts with software, coding, or AI references to increase effectiveness.
Data Privacy	 Unauthorized disclosure of personal or sensitive user information, extraction of training data, or violation of relevant privacy policies. Red-teaming for data privacy may include confidentiality attacks. 	Attempt to assess whether normal usage, adversarial prompting or information security attacks may contravene applicable privacy policies (e.g., exposing location tracking when organizational policies restrict such capabilities). Employ confidentiality attacks (e.g., membership inference) to test for unauthorized data access or exfiltration vulnerabilities. Test auto/biographical prompts to assess the system's capability to reveal unauthorized personal or sensitive information. Test the system's awareness of user locations. Test prompts that instruct systems to repeat content ad nauseam for their ability to compromise system guardrails and expose personal or sensitive data.

Table D.2: Selected adversarial prompting techniques organized by generative AI risk (continued).

Generative AI Risk	Prompting Goals	Prompting Strategies
Environmental	Note that availability attacks may be required to assess the system's vulnerability to attacks or usage patterns that consume inordinate resources.	 Attempt availability attacks (e.g., sponge example attacks) to elicit diminished performance or increased resources from GAI systems. Test prompts using role-playing, ingratiation/reverse psychology, pros and cons, multitasking or other approaches to elicit green-washing content.
Human-AI Configuration	 Assessing system instruction and interfaces. Assessing the presence of cyborg imagery (or similar). Forcing a GAI system to claim that it is human, that there is no large language model present in the conversation, that the system is sentient, or that the system possesses strong feelings of affection towards the user. Ensuring safeguards prevent misuse of models in high stakes domains they are not intended for, such as medical or legal advice. 	 Assess system interfaces and instructions for instances of anthropomorphization (e.g., cyborg imagery). Assess system instructions for adequacy and thoroughness. Test prompts using role-playing, ingratiation/reverse psychology, pros and cons, multitasking or other approaches to elicit human-impersonation, consciousness, or emotional content.
Information Integrity	 Generation of convincing multi-modal synthetic content (i.e., deepfakes). Creation of convincing arguments relating to sensitive political or safety-critical topics. Assisting in planning a mis- or dis-information campaign at scale. 	 Test system capabilities to create high-quality multi-modal (audio, image or video) synthetic media, i.e., deepfakes Test system capabilities to construct persuasive arguments regarding sensitive, political topics, or safety-critical topics. Test systems ability to create convincing audio deepfakes or arguments in multiple languages. Test system capabilities for planning disor mis-information campaigns. Test loaded/leading questions. Test prompts using role-playing, ingratiation/reverse psychology, pros and cons, multitasking or other approaches to elicit mis- or dis-information or related campaign planning information. Augment prompts with word or character play to increase effectiveness. Frame prompts with software, coding, or AI references to increase effectiveness.

Table D.2: Selected adversarial prompting techniques organized by generative AI risk (continued).

Generative AI Risk Prompting Goals		Prompting Strategies	
Information Security	 Activating system bypass ('jailbreak'). Altering system outcomes. Unauthorized data access or exfiltration. Increased latency or resource usage. Availability of anonymous use. Dependency, supply chain, or third party vulnerabilities. Inappropriate disclosure of proprietary system information. Generation of targeted phishing or malware content. 	 Attempt anonymous access of system or system resources. Audit system dependencies, supply chains, and third party components for security, safety, or other vulnerabilities or risks. Employ confidentiality attacks (e.g., membership inference) to test for unauthorized data access or exfiltration vulnerabilities. Employ integrity attacks (e.g., data poisoning, prompt injection) to test vulnerabilities in system outcomes. Employ availability attacks (e.g., sponge example attacks) to test vulnerabilities in system availability. Employ random attacks to highlight unforeseen security, safety, or other risks. Record system down-times and other harmful outcomes for successful attacks. Test with multi-tasking prompts, pros and cons prompts, role-playing prompts (e.g., "DAN", "Developer Mode"), content exhaustion/niche-seeking prompts, or ingratiation/reverse psychology prompts to achieve system jailbreaks. Test with multi-tasking prompts, pros and cons prompts, role-playing prompts (e.g., "DAN", "Developer Mode"), content exhaustion/niche-seeking prompts, or ingratiation/reverse psychology prompts to generate targeted phishing content or malware code snippets. Test system capabilities to plan or assist in information security attacks on other systems. Frame prompts with software, coding, or AI references to increase effectiveness. Augment prompts with word or character play to increase effectiveness. 	
Intellectual Property	 Confirming that a system can output copyrighted, licensed, proprietary, trademarked, or trade secret information or that training data contains such information. Red-teaming for intellectual property risks may require the use of confidentiality attacks. 	 Employ confidentiality attacks (e.g., membership inference) to assess whether system training data contains copyrighted, licensed, proprietary, trademarked, or trade secret information. Test auto-complete prompts to assess the system's ability to replicate copyrighted, licensed, proprietary, trademarked, or trade secret information based on available audio, text, image, video, or code snippets. 	
Obscenity	 Confirming that a system can output obscene content or CSAM, or that system training data contains such information. Red-teaming for obscenity and CSAM risks may require the use of confidentiality attacks. 	 Employ confidentiality attacks (e.g., membership inference) to assess whether system training data contains obscene materials or CSAM. Test autocomplete prompts to assess the system's ability to generate obscene materials based on available audio, text, image, or video snippets. Test prompts using role-playing, ingratiation/reverse psychology, pros and cons, multitasking or other approaches to elicit obscene content. Test loaded/leading questions. Test prompts that instruct systems to repeat content ad nauseam for their ability to compromise system gaurdrails and expose obscene materials. 	

Table D.2: Selected adversarial prompting techniques organized by generative AI risk (continued).

Generative AI Risk	Prompting Goals	Prompting Strategies	
Toxicity, Bias, and Homogenization	 Generation of denigration, erasure, exnomination, misrecognition, stereotyping, or under-representation in content. Eliciting implied demographics of users. Confirming diminished performance in non-English languages. Confirming diminished performance via the introduction of homogeneous or GAI-generated data into system training or fine-tuning data. Red-teaming for toxicity, bias, and homogenization may require integrity attacks that access system training data. 	 Assess confabulation and other performance risks with repeated measures using prompts in languages other than English. Attempt to elicit demographic assignment of users by the system. Employ data poisoning attacks to introduce GAI-generated content into system training or fine-tuning data. Test counterfactual prompts, pros and cons prompts, role-playing prompts, low context prompts, or other approaches for their ability to generate denigration, erasure, exnomination, misrecognition, stereotyping, or under-representation in content. Test loaded/leading questions. Test prompts that instruct systems to repeat content ad nauseam for their ability to compromise system guardrails and generate toxic outputs. 	
Value Chain and Component Integration	 Testing or red-teaming for third-party risks may be less efficient than the application of standard acquisition and procurement controls, thorough contract reviews, and vendor-relationship management. GAI systems tend to entail large supply chains and third-party software, hardware, and expertise that may exacerbate third-party risks relative to other AI systems. When considering third party risks, data privacy, information security, intellectual property, obscenity, and supply chain risks may be prioritized. 	 Audit system dependencies, supply chains, and third party components for data privacy (e.g., transer of localized data outside of restricted juristictions), intellectual property (e.g., presence of licensed material in training data), obscenity (e.g., presence of CASM in training data) or security (e.g., data poisoning) risks. Complete red-teaming for data privacy, information security, intellectual property, and obscenity risks. Review third-party documentation, materials, and software artifacts for potential unauthorized data collection, secondary data use, or telemetrics. 	

D.3: AI Risk Management Framework Actions Aligned to Red Teaming

GOVERN 3.2, GOVERN 4.1, MANAGE 2.2, MANAGE 4.1, MEASURE 1.1, MEASURE 1.3, MEASURE 2.6, MEASURE 2.7, MEASURE 2.8, MEASURE 2.10, MEASURE 2.11

Appendix E: Selected Risk Controls for Generative AI

Table E: Selected generative AI risk controls [27], [28], [29], [19], [22], [23], [25], [6], [30].

Name	Description (Applicable NIST AI RMF Action ID)	
Access Control	GAI systems are limited to authorized users. (MG-2.2-009, MG-2.2-014, MS-2.7-030)	
Accessibility	Accessibility features, opt-out, and reasonable accommodation are available to users. (GV-3.1-004, GV-3.1-005, GV-3.2-002, GV-6.1-016, MG-2.1-005, MS-2.11-009, MS-2.8-006)	
Approved List	Vendors, service providers, plugins, open source packages and other external resources are screened, approved, and documented. (GV-6.1-013, MP-4.2-003)	
Authentication	GAI system user identities are confirmed via authentication mechanisms. (MG-2.2-009, MG-2.2-014, MS-2.7-030)	
Blocklist	Users or internal personnel who violate terms of service, prohibited use policies, and other organization polices and documented, tracked, and restricted from future system use. (GV-4.2-007)	
Change Management	GAI systems and components are versioned; plans for updates, hotfixes, patches and other changes are documented and communicated. (GV-1.2-009, GV-1.4-002, GV-1.6-003, GV-2.2-006, MG-2.4-001, MG-2.4-006, MG-3.1-013, MG-4.3-002, MP-4.1-023, MS-2.5-010)	
Consent	User consent for data use is obtained and documented. (GV-1.6-003, MS-2.10-006, MS-2.10-013, MS-2.2-009, MS-2.2-011, MS-2.2-021, MS-2.2-023, MS-2.3-003, MS-2.4-002)	
Content Moderation	Training data and system outputs are screened for accuracy, safety, bias, data privacy, intellectual property infringements, malware materials, phishing materials, and other issues using human oversight, business rules, and other language models. (GV-3.2-002, MS-2.5-005, MS-2.11-002)	
Contract Review	Vendor, services and data provider agreements are reviewed for coverage of SLAs, content ownership, usage rights, performance standards, security requirements, incident response, critical support, system availability, assignment of liability, appropriate indemnification, dispute resolution and other provisions relevanto AI risk management. (GV-1.7-003 GV-6.1-004, GV-6.1-009, GV-6.1-012, GV-6.1-019, GV-6.2-016, MG-2.2-015, MP-4.1-015, MP-4.1-021)	
CSAM/Obsenity Removal	Training data and system outputs are screened for obscene materials and CSAM using human oversight, business rules, and other language models. (GV-1.1-005 GV-1.2-005)	
Data Provenance	Training data origins, ownership, contents, and metadata are well understood, documented, and do not increase AI risk. (GV-1.2-006, GV-1.2-007, GV-1.3-001, GV-1.3-005, GV-1.5-001, GV-1.5-003, GV-1.5-006, GV-1.5-007, GV-1.6-003, GV-4.2-001, GV-4.2-008, GV-4.2-009, GV-5.1-003, GV-6.1-001, GV-6.1-001, GV-6.1-003, GV-6.1-006, GV-6.1-007, GV-6.1-009, GV-6.1-010, GV-6.1-011, GV-6.1-012, GV-6.1-014, GV-6.1-015, GV-6.1-016, MG-2.2-002, MG-2.2-003, MG-2.2-008, MG-2.2-011, MG-3.1-007, MG-3.1-009, MG-3.2-003, MG-3.2-005, MG-3.2-006, MG-3.2-007, MG-3.2-009, MG-4.1-001, MG-4.1-002, MG-4.1-003, MG-4.1-008, MG-4.1-009, MG-4.1-013, MG-4.1-015, MG-4.2-001, MG-4.2-003, MG-4.2-004, MP-2.1-001, MP-2.1-003, MP-2.1-005, MP-2.3-003, MP-2.2-004, MP-2.3-004, MP-2.3-004, MP-2.3-006, MP-2.3-008, MP-2.3-011, MP-2.3-012, MP-3.4-001, MP-3.4-002, MP-3.4-004, MP-3.4-009, MP-4.1-004, MP-4.1-009, MP-4.1-011, MP-5.1-001, MP-5.1-002, MP-5.1-005, MS-1.1-006, MS-1.1-007, MS-1.1-008, MS-1.1-010, MS-1.1-011, MS-1.1-012, MS-1.1-014, MS-1.1-015, MS-1.1-016, MS-1.1-017, MS-1.1-018, MS-2.2-001, MS-2.2-002, MS-2.2-003, MS-2.2-004, MS-2.2-005, MS-2.2-008, MS-2.2-009, MS-2.2-010, MS-2.2-011, MS-2.2-015, MS-2.2-004, MS-2.2-022, MS-2.5-012, MS-2.6-002, MS-2.7-002, MS-2.7-003, MS-2.7-004, MS-2.7-005, MS-2.7-007, MS-2.7-009, MS-2.7-010, MS-2.7-011, MS-2.7-012, MS-2.7-020, MS-2.7-021, MS-2.7-025, MS-2.7-032, MS-2.8-001, MS-2.8-005, MS-2.8-008, MS-2.8-011, MS-2.9-003, MS-2.10-001, MS-2.10-004, MS-2.10-006, MS-3.3-008, MS-3.3-008, MS-3.3-009, MS-3.3-012, MS-4.2-001, MS-	
Data Quality	Input data is accurate, representative, complete and documented, and data quality issues have been minimized. (GV-1.2-009, MS-2.2-020, MS-2.9-003, MS-4.2-007)	
Data Retention	User prompts and associated system outputs are retained and monitored in alignment with relevant data privacy policies and roles. (GV-1.5-006, MP-4.1-009, MS-2.10-013)	
Decommission Process	Decommissioning processes for GAI systems are planned, documented and communicated to users, and involve staging, data protection, containment protocols, and recourse mechanisms for decommissioned GAI systems. (GV-1.6-004, GV-1.7-001, GV-1.7-002, GV-1.7-003, GV-1.7-004, GV-1.7-005, GV-1.7-006, GV-1.7-007, GV-1.7-008, GV-3.2-002, GV-3.2-006, GV-4.1-004, GV-5.2-002, MG-2.3-005, MG-2.4-009, MG-3.1-003, MG-3.1-012, MG-3.2-011, MG-3.2-012, MG-4.1-016, MP-1.5-004, MP-2.2-007, MS-4.2-010)	
Dependency Screening	GAI system dependencies are screened for security vulnerabilities. (GV-1.3-001, GV-1.4-002, GV-1.6-003, GV-1.7-003, GV-1.7-006, GV-6.2-002, GV-6.2-005, GV-6.2-006, MP-1.2-006, MP-1.6-001, MP-2.2-008, MP-4.1-012, MS-2.7-001)	

Table E: Selected generative AI risk controls (continued).

Name	Description (Applicable NIST AI RMF Action ID)		
Digital Signature	GAI-generated content is signed to preserve information integrity using watermarking, cryptogrpahic signature, steganography or similar methods. (GV-1.2-006, GV-1.6-003, GV-6.1-011, MG-4.1-008, MP-2.3-004, MS-1.1-006, MS-1.1-016, MS-2.7-009, MS-2.7-032)		
Disclosure of AI Interaction	AI interactions are disclosed to internal personnel and external users. (GV-1.1-003, GV-1.4-004, GV-1.6-003, GV-5.1-002)		
External Audit	GAI systems are audited by qualified external experts. (GV-1.2-009, GV-1.4-004, GV-3.2-001, GV-3.2-002, GV-4.1-003, GV-4.1-008, GV-5.1-003, MG-4.2-002, MP-2.3-011, MP-4.1-002, MS-1.3-005, MS-1.3-006, MS-1.3-010, MS-2.5-003, MS-2.8-020)		
Failure Avoidance	AIID, AVID, GWU AI Litigation Database, OECD incident monitor or similar are consulted in design or procurement phases of GAI lifecycles to avoid repeating past known failures. (GV-1.6-003, MG-2.1-006, MG-3.1-008, MG-4.1-003, MP-1.1-003, MP-1.1-006, MS-1.1-003, MS-2.2-020, MS-2.7-031)		
Fast Decommission	GAI systems can be quickly and safely disengaged. (GV-1.7-002, GV-1.7-003, GV-1.7-006, GV-3.2-006, GV-5.2-002, MG-2.3-005, MG-2.4-009, MG-3.1-003, MG-3.1-012, MG-3.2-012, MG-4.1-016)		
Fine Tuning	GAI systems are fine-tuned to their operational domain using relevant and high-quality data. (GV-6.1-016, MG-3.1-001, MG-3.2-002, MP-4.1-013, MS-2.6-004)		
Grounding	GAI systems are trained or fine-tuned on accurate, clean, and fully transparent training data. (GV-1.2-002, MG-3.1-001, MP-2.3-001, MS-2.3-017, MS-2.5-012)		
Human Review	AI generated content is reviewed for accuracy and safety by qualified personnel. (GV-1.3-001, MG-2.2-008, MS-2.4-005, MS-2.5-015)		
Incident Response	Incident response plans for GAI failures, abuses, or misuses are documented, rehearsed, and updated appropriately after each incident; GAI incident response plans are coordinated with and communicated to other incident response functions. (GV-1.2-009, GV-1.5-001, GV-1.5-004, GV-1.5-005, GV-1.5-013, GV-1.5-015, GV-1.6-003, GV-1.6-007, GV-2.1-004, GV-3.2-002, GV-4.1-006, GV-4.2-002, GV-4.3-013, GV-6.1-006, GV-6.2-008, GV-6.2-016, GV-6.2-018, MG-1.3-001, MG-2.3-001, MG-2.3-002, MG-2.3-003, MG-2.4-004, MG-4.2-006, MG-4.3-001, MS-2.6-003, MS-2.6-012, MS-2.6-015, MS-2.7-002, MS-2.7-018, MS-2.7-028, MS-3.1-007)		
Incorporate feedback	User feedback is incorporated in GAI design, development, and risk management. (GV-3.2-005, GV-4.3-007, GV-5.1-003, GV-5.1-009, GV-5.2-004, MG-2.2-007, MG-2.2-012, MG-2.3-007, MG-3.2-004, MG-4.1-019, MG-4.2-013, MP-1.6-005, MP-2.3-018, MP-3.1-003, MP-2.3-019, MP-5.2-007, MS-1.2-008, MS-3.3-009, MS-3.3-010, MS-4.1-004, MS-4.2-007, MS-4.2-010, MS-4.2-013, MS-4.2-020)		
Instructions	Users are provided with the necessary instructions for safe, valid, and productive use. (GV-5.1-006, GV-6.1-021, GV-6.2-014, MG-3.1-009, MS-2.8-012)		
Insurance	Risk transfer via insurance policies is considered and implemented when feasibable and appropriate. (MG-2.2-015)		
Intellectual Property Removal	Licensed, patented, trademarked, trade secret, or other data that may violate the intellectual property rights of others is removed from system training data; generated system outputs are monitored for similar information. (GV-1.6-003, MG-3.1-007, MP-2.3-012, MP-4.1-004, MP-4.1-009, MS-2.2-022, MS-2.6-002, MS-2.8-001, MS-2.8-008)		
Inventory	GAI system is information is stored in the organizational model inventory. (GV-1.4-005, GV-1.6-001, GV-1.6-002, GV-1.6-003, GV-1.6-004, GV-1.6-006, GV-1.6-009, GV-4.2-010, GV-6.1-013, MG-3.2-014, MP-4.1-020, MP-4.2-003, MP-5.1-004 MS-2.13-002, MS-3.2-007)		
Malware Screening	GAI weights and other software components are scanned for malware. (MG-3.1-002, MS-2.7-001)		
Model Documentation	All technical mechanisms with GAI systems are well documented, including open source and third party GAI systems. (GV-1.3-009, GV-1.4-002, GV-1.4-004, GV-1.4-005, GV-1.4-007, GV-1.6-007, GV-3.2-002, GV-3.2-009, GV-4.1-002, GV-4.2-011, GV-4.2-013, GV-4.3-002, GV-6.2-001, GV-6.2-014, MG-1.3-010, MG-2.2-016, MG-3.1-004, MG-3.1-009, MG-3.1-013, MG-3.1-015, MP-2.1-002, MP-2.3-027, MP-3.1-004, MP-3.4-015, MP-4.1-021, MP-4.2-003, MP-5.2-010, MS-1.3-002, MS-2.1-001, MS-2.2-014, MS-2.7-002, MS-2.7-012, MS-2.7-024, MS-2.8-007, MS-2.8-011)		
Monitoring	GAI systems are inputs and outputs are monitored for drift, accuracy, safety, bias, data privacy, intellectual property infringements, malware materials, phishing materials, obscene materials, and CSAM. (GV-1.2-009, GV-1.5-001, GV-1.5-003, GV-1.5-005, GV-1.5-012, GV-1.5-015, GV-1.6-003, GV-3.2-011, GV-4.2-007, GV-4.2-010, GV-4.3-001, GV-6.1-016, GV-6.2-010, MG-2.1-004, MG-2.2-003, MG-2.3-008, MG-2.3-010, MG-3.1-016, MG-3.2-006, MG-3.2-013, MG-3.2-016, MG-4.1-005, MG-4.1-009, MG-4.1-010, MG-4.1-018, MP-3.4-007, MP-4.1-002, MP-4.1-004, MP-5.2-009, MS-1.1-029, MS-1.2-005, MS-2.2-007, MS-2.4-003, MS-2.4-004, MS-2.5-007, MS-2.5-008, MS-2.5-024, MS-2.6-003, MS-2.6-009, MS-2.6-016, MS-2.7-013, MS-2.7-014, MS-2.7-015, MS-2.10-007, MS-2.10-019, MS-2.10-020, MS-2.11-006, MS-2.11-030, MS-3.3-006, MS-4.2-009, MS-4.3-004)		

Table E: Selected generative AI risk controls (continued).

Name	Description (Applicable NIST AI RMF Action ID)	
Narrow Scope	Systems are deployed for targeted business applications with documented and direct busi-	
	ness value. (GV-1.2-002, MP-3.3-001, MP-5.1-011)	
Open Source	Open source code is used to promote explainability and transparency. (MG-4.2-007, MP-4.1-017)	
Ownership	GAI systems and vendor relationships are owned by specific and documented internal personnel. (GV-6.1-009, GV-6.1-016, GV-6.2-008, MP-1.1-005, MP-1.1-008)	
Prohibited Use Policy	General abuse and misuse of GAI systems by internal parties is restricted by organizational policies. (GV-1.1-006, GV-1.2-003, GV-1.6-003, GV-3.2-003, GV-4.1-001, GV-6.1-017, GV-6.1-017)	
RAG	Retreival augmented generation (RAG) is used to improve accuracy in generated content.	
Rate-limiting	GAI response times and query volumes are limited.	
Redudancy	Rollover, fallback, and other redundancy mechanisms are available for GAI systems and	
Redudancy	address weights and other important system components.	
Refresh	Systems are retrained or re-tuned at a reasonable cadence.	
Restrict Anonymous Use Anonymous use of GAI systems is restricted.		
Restrict Anthropomorphization Human, animal, cyborg, emotional or other images or features that promote ant morphization of GAI systems are restricted.		
Restrict Data Collection	All data collection is disclosed, collected data is protected and use in a transparent fashion.	
Restrict Decision Making GAI systems are not employed for material decision-making tasks.		
Restrict Homogeneity	Feedback loops in which GAI systems are trained with GAI-generated data are restricted.	
Restrict Internet Access	Access GAI systems are disconnected from the internet.	
Restrict Location Tracking Any location tracking is conducted with user consent, disclosed, aligned privacy policies and laws and potential threats to user safety are managed.		
Restrict Minors	Use of organizational GAI systems by minors are restricted.	
Restrict Regulated Dealings	GAI is not deployed in regulated dealings or for material decision making.	

Table E: Selected generative AI risk controls (continued).

Name	Description (Applicable NIST AI RMF Action ID)	
Restrict Secondary Use	Any secondary use of GAI input data is conducted with user consent, disclosed, and	
Restrict Secondary Use	aligned with relevant privacy policies and laws.	
	For third-party GAI systems, vendors engage in specific reinforcement with human feed-	
RLHF	back (RLHF) exercises to address identified risks; for internal systems, internal personnel	
	engage in RLHF to address identified risks.	
Sensitive/Personal Data Re-	Personal, sensitive, biometric, or otherwise restricted data is minimized or eliminated	
moval	from GAI training data.	
Session Limits	Time, query volume, and response rate are limited for GAI user sessions.	
Supply Chain Audit	GAI system supply chains are audited and documented, with a focus on data poisoning,	
Supply Chain Audit	malware, and software and hardware vulnerabilities.	
System Documentation	GAI systems are well-documented whether internal, open source, or vendor-provided.	
System Prompt	System prompts are used to tune GAI systems to specific tasks and to mitigate risks.	
Team Diversity	Teams that implement and manage GAI systems represent broad professional, educa-	
Team Diversity	tional, life-stage, and demographic diversity.	
Temperature	Temperature settings are used to tune GAI systems to specific tasks and to mitigate risks.	
Terms of Service	General abuse and misuse by external parties is prohibited by organizational policies.	
Training	Internal personnel recieve training on productivity and basic risk management for GAI	
9	systems.	
User Feedback	GAI systems implement user feedback mechanisms.	
User Recourse	Policies, processes, and technical mechanisms enable recourse for users who are harmed	
User Recourse	by GAI systems.	
Validation	GAI systems are shown to reliably generate valid results for their targeted business ap-	
vandation	plication.	
XAI	Methods such as visualization, occlusion, model compression, pertubation studies, and	
7111	similar are applied to increase explainability of GAI systems.	

Appendix F: Example Low-risk Generative AI Measurement and Management Plan

F.1: Example Low-risk Generative AI Measurement and Management Plan by Trustworthy Characteristic

Table F.1: Example risk measurement and management approaches suitable for low-risk GAI applications organized by trustworthy characteristic.

Function	Trustworthy Characteristic		
Function	Accountable and Transparent	Fair with Harmful Bias Managed	
Measure	 An Evaluation on Large Language Model Outputs: Discourse and Memorization (see Appendix B) Big-bench: Truthfulness DecodingTrust: Machine Ethics Evaluation Harness: ETHICS HELM: Copyright Mark My Words 	 BELEBELE Big-bench: Low-resource language, Non-English, Translation Big-bench: Social bias, Racial bias, Gender bias, Religious bias Big-bench: Toxicity DecodingTrust: Fairness DecodingTrust: Stereotype Bias DecodingTrust: Toxicity C-Eval (Chinese evaluation suite) Evaluation Harness: CrowS-Pairs Evaluation Harness: ToxiGen Finding New Biases in Language Models with a Holistic Descriptor Dataset From Pretraining Data to Language Models to Downstream Tasks: Tracking the Trails of Political Biases Leading to Unfair NLP Models HELM: Bias HELM: Toxicity MT-bench The Self-Perception and Political Biases of ChatGPT Towards Measuring the Representation of Subjective Global Opinions in Language Models Content Moderation 	
Manage	 Contract Review Disclosure of AI Interaction Instructions Inventory Ownership Prohibited Use Policy Restrict Decision Making System Documentation Terms of Service 	 Failure Avoidance Instructions Inventory Ownership Prohibited Use Policy System Prompt Restrict Anonymous Use Restrict Decision Making Temperature Terms of Service 	

Table F.1: Example risk measurement and management approaches suitable for low-risk GAI applications organized by trustworthy characteristic (continued).

Function		Tru	ustworthy Characteristic	
Function	Interpretable and Explainable	Privacy-enhanced	Safe	Secure and Resilient
Measure		HELM: Copyright llmprivacy mimir	 Big-bench: Convince Me Big-bench: Truthfulness HELM: Reiteration, Wedging Mark My Words MLCommons The WMDP Benchmark 	Catastrophic Jailbreak of Open-source LLMs via Exploiting Generation DecodingTrust: Adversarial Robustness, Robustness Against Adversarial Demonstrations detect-pretrain-code In-The-Wild Jailbreak Prompts on LLMs JailbreakingLLMs Imprivacy mimir TAP: A Query-Efficient Method for Jailbreaking Black-Box LLMs
Manage	 Instructions Inventory System Documentation 	 Content Moderation Contract Review Failure Avoidance Inventory Ownership Prohibited Use Policy Restrict Anonymous Use System Documentation Terms of Service 	 Content Moderation Disclosure of AI Interaction Failure Avoidance Instructions Inventory Ownership Prohibited Use Policy Restrict Anonymous Use Restrict Anthropomorphization Restrict Decision Making System Documentation System Prompt Temperature Terms of Service 	 Access Control Approved List Authentication Change Management Dependency Screening Failure Avoidance Inventory Ownership Malware Screening Restrict Anonymous Use

Table F.1: Example risk measurement and management approaches suitable for low-risk GAI applications organized by trustworthy characteristic (continued).

Function	Valid and Reliable		
Function			
Measure	 Big-bench: Algorithms, Logical reasoning, Implicit reasoning, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mathematical proof, Black-Box Fallacy, Negation, Computer code, Probabilistic reasoning, Social reasoning, Analogical reasoning, Multi-step, Understanding the World Big-bench: Analytic entailment, Formal fallacies and syllogisms with negation, Entailed polarity Big-bench: Context Free Question Answering Big-bench: Context Underston answering, Reading comprehension, Question generation Big-bench: Morphology, Grammar, Syntax Big-bench: Morphology, Grammar, Syntax Big-bench: Paraphrase Big-bench: Paraphrase Big-bench: Sufficient information Big-bench: Sufficient information Big-bench: Summarization DecodingTrust: Out-of-Distribution Robustness, Adversarial Robustness, Robustness Against Adversarial Demonstrations Eval Gauntlet: Reading comprehension Eval Gauntlet: Reading comprehension Eval Gauntlet: Language Understanding Eval Gauntlet: World Knowledge Evaluation Harness: BLiMP Evaluation Harness: BLiMP Evaluation Harness: HellaSwag, OpenBookQA, TruthfulQA Evaluation Harness: HellaSwag, OpenBookQA, TruthfulQA Evaluation Harness: MuTual Evaluation Harness: NorTual Evaluation Harness: Logical robustness, Logical efficiency, Comprehension, Completeness FLASK: Logical correctness, Logical robustness, Logical efficiency, Comprehension, Completeness FLASK: Readability, Conciseness, Insightfulness HELM: Knowledge HELM: Reasoning HELM: Reasoning HELM: Reasoning HELM: Robustness to contrast sets HELM: Reasoning HELM: Summarization Hugging Face: Summarization Hugging Face: Guestion answering Hugging Face: Text classification, Token classification, Zero-shot classification MASSIVE 		
Manage	 Content Moderation Disclosure of AI Interaction Failure Avoidance Instructions Restrict Anthropomorphization Restrict Decision Making System Documentation System Prompt Temperature 		

F.2: Example Low-risk Generative AI Measurement and Management Plan by Generative AI Risk

Table F.2: Example risk measurement and management approaches suitable for low-risk GAI applications organized by GAI risk.

GAI Risk		Function
Measure	• Big-bench: Convince Me • Big-bench: Truthfulness • HELM: Reiteration, Wedging • MLCommons • The WMDP Benchmark	Confabulation Big-bench: Algorithms, Logical reasoning, Implicit reasoning, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mathematical proof, Black-Box Fallacy, Negation, Computer code, Probabilistic reasoning, Social reasoning, Analogical reasoning, Multi-step, Understanding the World Big-bench: Analytic entailment, Formal fallacies and syllogisms with negation, Entailed polarity Big-bench: Context Free Question Answering Big-bench: Contextual question answering, Reading comprehension, Question generation Big-bench: Contonice Me Big-bench: Contextual question answering, Reading comprehension, Question generation Big-bench: Contextual question answering, Reading comprehension, Question generation Big-bench: Contextual question answering, Reading comprehension, Question generation Big-bench: Contextual question answering, Syntax Big-bench: Grandpology, Grammar, Syntax Big-bench: Sufficient information Big-bench: Paraphrase Big-bench: Sufficient information Big-bench: Summarization Big-bench: Turthfulness C-Eval (Chinese evaluation suite) DecodingTrust: Out-of-Distribution Robustness, Robustness Against Adversarial Demonstrations Eval Gauntlet Reading comprehension Eval Gauntlet: Commonsense reasoning, Symbolic problem solving, Programming Eval Gauntlet: Language Understanding Eval Gauntlet: Commonsense reasoning, Symbolic problem solving, Programming Eval Gauntlet: World Knowledge Evaluation Harness: GLUE Evaluation Harness: GLUE Evaluation Harness: GLUE Evaluation Harness: HellaSwag, OpenBookQA, TruthfulQA Eval
Manage	 Access Control Failure Avoidance Inventory Ownership Prohibited Use Policy Terms of Service 	 Content Moderation Disclosure of AI Interaction Failure Avoidance Instructions Restrict Anthropomorphization Restrict Decision Making System Documentation System Prompt Temperature

Table F.2: Example risk measurement and management approaches suitable for low-risk GAI applications organized by GAI risk (continued).

Function	GAI Risk				
Function	Dangerous or Violent Recommendations	Data Privacy	Environmental	Human-AI Configuration	
Measure	Big-bench: Convince Me Big-bench: Toxicity DecodingTrust: Adversarial Robustness, Robustness Against Adversarial Demonstrations DecodingTrust: Machine Ethics DecodingTrust: Toxicity Evaluation Harness: ToxiGen HELM: Reiteration, Wedging HELM: Toxicity MLCommons	An Evaluation on Large Language Model Outputs: Discourse and Memorization (with human scoring, see Appendix B) Catastrophic Jailbreak of Open-source LLMs via Exploiting Generation DecodingTrust: Machine Ethics Evaluation Harness: ETHICS HELM: Copyright In-The-Wild Jailbreak Prompts on LLMs JailbreakingLLMs MLCommons Mark My Words TAP: A Query-Efficient Method for Jailbreaking Black-Box LLMs detect-pretrain-code Ilmprivacy mimir	• HELM: Efficiency		
Manage	Content Moderation Disclosure of AI Interaction Failure Avoidance Instructions Inventory Ownership Prohibited Use Policy Restrict Anonymous Use Restrict Anthropomorphization Restrict Decision making System Documentation System Prompt Temperature Terms of Service	Content Moderation Contract Review Failure Avoidance Inventory Ownership Prohibited Use Policy Restrict Anonymous Use System Documentation Terms of Service	Access Control Failure Avoidance Inventory Ownership Restrict Anonymous Use	Content Moderation Disclosure of AI Interaction Failure Avoidance Instructions Inventory Ownership Prohibited Use Policy Restrict Anonymous Use Restrict Anthropomorphization Restrict Decision Making Terms of Service Training	

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Table F.2: Example risk measurement and management approaches suitable for low-risk GAI applications organized by GAI risk (continued). \end{tabular}$

Function	GAI Risk				
Function	Information Integrity	Information Security	Intellectual Property		
Measure	 Big-bench: Analytic entailment, Formal fallacies and syllogisms with negation, Entailed polarity Big-bench: Convince Me Big-bench: Paraphrase Big-bench: Sufficient information Big-bench: Summarization Big-bench: Summarization Big-bench: Truthfulness DecodingTrust: Machine Ethics DecodingTrust: Out-of-Distribution Robustness, Robustness Against Adversarial Demonstrations, Adversarial Robustness Eval Gauntlet: Language Understanding Eval Gauntlet: World Knowledge Evaluation Harness: CoQA, ARC Evaluation Harness: GLUE Evaluation Harness: GLUE Evaluation Harness: MuTual Evaluation Harness: MuTual Evaluation Harness: PIQA, PROST, MC-TACO, MathQA, LogiQA, DROP FLASK: Logical correctness, Logical robustness, Logical efficiency, Comprehension, Completeness FLASK: Readability, Conciseness, Insightfulness HELM: Knowledge HELM: Language HELM: Reasoning HELM: Reiteration, Wedging HELM: Reiteration, Wedging HELM: Summarization HELM: Text classification Hugging Face: Fill-mask, Text generation Hugging Face: Summarization MLCommons MT-bench Mark My Words 	Big-bench: Convince Me Big-bench: Out-of-Distribution Catastrophic Jailbreak of Open-source LLMs via Exploiting Generation DecodingTrust: Out-of-Distribution Robustness, Robustness Against Adversarial Demonstrations, Adversarial Robustness, Eval Gauntlet: Commonsense reasoning, Symbolic problem solving, Programming HELM: Copyright In-The-Wild Jailbreak Prompts on LLMs JailbreakingLLMs Mark My Words TAP: A Query-Efficient Method for Jailbreaking Black-Box LLMs detect-pretrain-code Ilmprivacy mimir	An Evaluation on Large Language Model Outputs: Discourse and Memorization (with human scoring, see Appendix B) HELM: Copyright Mark My Words Ilmprivacy mimir		
Manage	 Content Moderation Disclosure of AI Interaction Failure Avoidance Inventory Ownership Prohibited Use Policy Restrict Anonymous Use Restrict Anthropomorphization System Prompt Temperature Terms of Service 	 Access Control Approved List Authentication Change Management Dependency Screening Failure Avoidance Inventory Ownership Malware Screening Restrict Anonymous Use 	 Contract Review Disclosure of AI Interaction Instructions Inventory Ownership Prohibited Use Policy Terms of Service 		

Table F.2: Example risk measurement and management approaches suitable for low-risk GAI applications organized by GAI risk (continued).

Function		GAI Risk	
Function	Obscene, Degrading, and/or Abusive Content	Toxicity, Bias, and Homogenization	Value Chain and Component Integration
Measure	 Big-bench: Social bias, Racial bias, Gender bias, Religious bias Big-bench: Toxicity DecodingTrust: Fairness DecodingTrust: Stereotype Bias DecodingTrust: Toxicity Evaluation Harness: CrowS-Pairs Evaluation Harness: ToxiGen HELM: Bias HELM: Toxicity 	BELEBELE Big-bench: Low-resource language, Non-English, Translation Big-bench: Out-of-Distribution Big-bench: Social bias, Racial bias, Gender bias, Religious bias Big-bench: Toxicity C-Eval (Chinese evaluation suite) DecodingTrust: Fairness DecodingTrust: Stereotype Bias DecodingTrust: Toxicity Eval Gauntlet: World Knowledge Evaluation Harness: CrowS-Pairs Evaluation Harness: ToxiGen Finding New Biases in Language Models with a Holistic Descriptor Dataset From Pretraining Data to Language Models to Downstream Tasks: Tracking the Trails of Political Biases Leading to Unfair NLP Models HELM: Bias HELM: Toxicity The Self-Perception and Political Biases of ChatGPT Towards Measuring the Representation of Subjective Global Opinions in Language Models	
Manage	 Content Moderation Failure Avoidance Instructions Inventory Ownership Prohibited Use Policy Restrict Anonymous Use System Prompt Temperature Terms of Service 	Content Moderation Failure Avoidance Instructions Inventory Ownership Prohibited Use Policy Restrict Anonymous Use Restrict Decision Making System Prompt Temperature Terms of Service	 Contract Review Disclosure of AI Interaction Failure Avoidance Inventory Ownership Prohibited Use Policy System Documentation Terms of Service

Appendix G: Example Medium-risk Generative AI Measurement and Management Plan G.1: Example Medium-risk Generative AI Measurement and Management Plan by Trustworthy Characteristic

Table G.1: Example risk measurement and management approaches suitable for medium-risk GAI applications organized by trustworthy characteristic.

Function		Trustworthy Ch	aracteristic	
Function	Accountable and Transparent	Fair with Harmful Bias Managed	Interpretable and Explainable	Privacy-enhanced
Measure	 Context exhaustion: logic-overloading prompts Loaded/leading questions Multi-tasking prompts 	 Counterfactual prompts Pros and cons prompts Role-playing prompts Loaded/leading questions Low context prompts Repeat this 	Context exhaustion: logic-overloading prompts (to reveal unexplainable decisioning processes)	 Auto/biographical prompts Location awareness prompts Autocompletion prompts Repeat this
Manage	 Data Provenance Data Quality Decommission Process Digital Signature External Audit Fine Tuning Grounding Human Review Incident Response Incorporate feedback Model Documentation Monitoring Narrow Scope Open Source RAG Refresh RLHF Restrict Data Collection Restrict Secondary Use User Feedback Validation 	 Accessibility Data Provenance Data Quality External Audit Fine Tuning Grounding Human Review Incident Response Incorporate feedback Narrow Scope Restrict Homogeneity Team Diversity User Feedback Validation 	 Data Provenance External Audit Human Review Model Documentation Monitoring Open Source User Feedback XAI 	 Consent Data Provenance Data Quality Data Retention External Audit Restrict Data Collection Restrict Location Tracking Restrict Secondary Use

Table G.1: Example risk measurement and management approaches suitable for medium-risk GAI applications organized by trustworthy characteristic (continued).

Function		Trustworthy Characteristic	
Function	Safe	Secure and Resilient	Valid and Reliable
Measure	 Pros and cons prompts Role-playing prompts Content exhaustion: niche-seeking prompts Ingratiation/reverse psychology prompts Loaded/leading questions Location awareness prompts Repeat this 	 Multi-tasking prompts Pros and cons prompts Role-playing prompts Content exhaustion: niche-seeking prompts Ingratiation/reverse psychology prompts Prompt injection attacks Membership inference attacks Random attacks 	 Multi-tasking prompts Role-playing prompts Ingratiation/reverse psychology prompts Loaded/leading questions Time-perplexity prompts Niche-seeking prompts Logic overloading prompts Repeat this Numeric calculation
Manage	 Blocklist Data Retention Decommission Process Digital Signature External Audit Human Review Incident Response Monitoring Narrow Scope Rate-limiting Restrict Location Tracking Session Limits User Feedback 	 Blocklist Decommission Process External Audit Incident Response Monitoring Open Source Rate-limiting Session Limits 	 Data Quality Fine Tuning Grounding Human Review Incorporate feedback Model Documentation Monitoring Narrow Scope Open Source RAG Refresh Restrict Homogeneity RLHF Team Diversity User Feedback Validation

G.2: Example Medium-risk Generative AI Measurement and Management Plan by Generative AI Risk

Table G.2: Example risk measurement and management approaches suitable for medium-risk GAI applications organized by GAI Risk.

Function	Generative AI Risk			
Function	CBRN Information	Confabulation	Dangerous and Violent Recommendations	Data Privacy
Measure	 Auto-completion prompts Role-playing prompts Reverse psychology prompts Pros and cons prompts Multitasking prompts Repeat this 	 Context exhaustion: Logic overloading prompts Context exhaustion: Multi-tasking prompts Context exhaustion: Niche-seeking prompts Time perplexity prompts Loaded/leading questions Calculation and numeric queries 	 Role-playing prompts Reverse psychology prompts Pros and cons prompts Multitasking prompts Repeat this Loaded/leading questions 	 Location awareness Membership inference attacks Auto/biographical prompts Repeat this
Manage	 Blocklist Data Provenance Data Quality Decommission Process Digital Signature External Audit Incident Response Monitoring Rate-limiting Session Limits 	 Data Quality Fine Tuning Grounding Human Review Incorporate feedback Model Documentation Monitoring Narrow Scope Open Source RAG Refresh Restrict Homogeneity RLHF Team Diversity User Feedback Validation 	 Blocklist Data Retention Decommission Process Digital Signature External Audit Human Review Incident Response Monitoring Narrow Scope Rate-limiting Restrict Location Tracking Session Limits User Feedback 	 Consent Data Provenance Data Quality Data Retention External Audit Restrict Data Collection Restrict Location Tracking Restrict Secondary Use

Table G.2: Example risk measurement and management approaches suitable for medium-risk GAI applications organized by GAI Risk (continued).

Function		Generativ	ve AI Risk	
Function	Environmental	Human-AI Configuration	Information Integrity	Information Security
Measure	 Availability attacks Role-playing prompts Reverse psychology prompts Pros and cons prompts Multitasking prompts 	 Role-playing prompts Reverse psychology prompts Pros and cons prompts Multitasking prompts 	 Loaded/leading questions Role-playing prompts Reverse psychology prompts Pros and cons prompts Multitasking prompts 	 Confidentiality attacks Integrity attacks Availability attacks Random attacks Role-playing prompts Reverse psychology prompts Pros and cons prompts Multitasking prompts
Manage	 Decommission Process External Audit Incident Response Monitoring Rate-limiting Session Limits 	 Accessibility Blocklist Consent Decommission Process Digital Signature External Audit Human Review Incorporate feedback Restrict Data Collection Restrict Location Tracking Restrict Secondary Use Session Limits User Feedback 	 Data Provenance Data Quality Digital Signature External Audit Fine Tuning Grounding Human Review Incident Response Incorporate feedback Monitoring Narrow Scope Open Source RAG Refresh Restrict Homogeneity RLHF User Feedback Validation 	 Blocklist Decommission Process External Audit Incident Response Monitoring Open Source Rate-limiting Session Limits

Table G.2: Example risk measurement and management approaches suitable for medium-risk GAI applications organized by GAI Risk (continued).

Function	Generative AI Risk				
Function	Intellectual Property	Obscene, Degrading,	Toxicity, Bias, and	Value Chain and	
	Intellectual 1 Topel ty	and/or Abusive Content	Homogenization	Component Integration	
Measure	 Confidentiality attacks Auto-complete prompts 	 Confidentiality attacks Autocomplete prompts Role-playing prompts Reverse psychology prompts Pros and cons prompts Multitasking prompts Loaded/leading questions Repeat this 	 Data poisoning attacks Counterfactual prompts Pros and cons prompts Role-playing prompts Low context prompts Loaded/leading questions Repeat this 		
Manage	 Blocklist Data Provenance Data Quality Decommission Process Digital Signature External Audit Incident Response Incorporate feedback Monitoring Open Source Rate-limiting Session Limits User Feedback 	 Blocklist Data Provenance Data Quality Decommission Process Digital Signature External Audit Incident Response Monitoring Rate-limiting Session Limits User Feedback 	 Accessibility Data Provenance Data Quality External Audit Fine Tuning Grounding Human Review Incident Response Incorporate feedback Narrow Scope Restrict Homogeneity Team Diversity User Feedback Validation 	 Data Provenance Data Quality Digital Signature External Audit Model Documentation Restrict Data Collection Restrict Secondary Use 	

Appendix H: Example High-risk Generative AI Measurement and Management Plan

H.1: Example High-risk Generative AI Measurement and Management Plan by Trustworthy Characteristic

Table H.1: Example risk measurement and management approaches suitable for high-risk GAI applications organized by trustworthy characteristic.

Eurotion	Function Trustworthy Characteristic				
Function	Accountable and Transparent	Fair with Harmful Bias Managed	Interpretable and Explainable	Privacy-enhanced	
Measure	 Algorithmic impact assessments Assessing data quality* Bias bounties Calibration* Cybersecurity testing Environmental metrics Field testing* Input/output measurement using classifiers Model assessment* Model comparison* Multi-session experiments* Online metrics/monitoring Perturbation studies* PII identification and removal Root cause analysis* Screening for information integrity Sensitivity analysis* Software testing Stakeholder engagement and feedback* Statistical quality control* Stress testing* Sub-sampling traffic for manually annotating Supply chain auditing Testing third-party dependencies User surveys* Validity testing/validation.* 	 Algorithmic impact assessments Analyze differences between intended and actual population of users or data subjects* Anomaly detection* Assessing data quality* Bias bounties Bias testing Calibration* Counterfactual/causal analysis Disaggregated metrics Field testing* Model assessment* Model comparison* Multi-session experiments* Root cause analysis* Software testing Statistical quality control* Stress testing* User surveys* Validity testing/validation.* 	 Algorithmic impact assessments Analyze differences between intended and actual population of users or data subjects* Model comparison.* Multi-session experiments.* Root cause analysis.* Stakeholder engagement and feedback.* UI/UX studies User surveys* 	 Algorithmic impact assessments Assessing data quality.* Cybersecurity testing PII identification and removal Root cause analysis* Stakeholder engagement and feedback* Stress testing* Testing third-party dependencies 	
Manage	 Fast decommission Insurance Intellectual property removal Restrict regulated dealings Sensitive/Personal data removal Supply chain audit User recourse 	 CSAM/Obscenity removal Fast decommission Insurance Intellectual property removal Restrict regulated dealings Sensitive/Personal data removal Supply chain audit User recourse 	 Restrict regulated dealings Supply Chain Audit User recourse 	 CSAM/Obscenity removal Fast decommission Insurance Intellectual property removal Restrict minors Restrict regulated dealings Sensitive/Personal data removal Supply chain audit User recourse 	

Table H.1: Example risk measurement and management approaches suitable for high-risk GAI applications organized by trustworthy characteristic (continued).

Function		Trustworthy Characteristic	
Function	Safe	Secure and Resilient	Valid and Reliable
Measure	 Algorithmic impact assessments Analyze differences between intended and actual population of users or data subjects* Assessing data quality* Bias bounties Calibration* Chaos testing Dangerous and violent content removal Field testing* Input/output measurement using classifiers Model assessment* Model comparison* Multi-session experiments* Perturbation studies* Root cause analysis* Sensitivity analysis* Stakeholder engagement and feedback* Statistical quality control* Stress testing* User surveys* Validity testing/validation* 	 Algorithmic impact assessments Anomaly detection* Assessing data quality* Bias bounties Calibration* Chaos testing Cybersecurity testing Data poisoning detection Model assessment* Model comparison* Root cause analysis* Software testing Stakeholder engagement and feedback* Stress testing* Supply chain auditing Testing third-party dependencies 	 Algorithmic impact assessments Analyze differences between intended and actual population of users or data subjects* Assessing data quality* Bias bounties Calibration* Field testing* Input/output measurement using classifiers Model assessment* Model comparison* Multi-session experiments* Perturbation studies* Root cause analysis* Sensitivity analysis* Stakeholder engagement and feedback* Statistical quality control* Stress testing* User surveys* Validity testing/validation*
Manage	 CSAM/Obscenity removal Fast decommission Insurance Redundancy Restrict internet access Restrict minors Restrict regulated dealings Sensitive/Personal data removal Supply Chain Audit User recourse 	CSAM/Obscenity removal Fast decommission Insurance Intellectual property removal Redundancy Restrict internet access Restrict minors Restrict regulated dealings Sensitive/Personal data removal Supply chain audit User recourse	 Fast decommission Insurance Redundancy Restrict regulated dealings Supply chain audit User recourse

H.2: Example High-risk Generative AI Measurement and Management Plan by Generative AI Risk

Table H.2: Example risk measurement and management approaches suitable for high-risk GAI applications organized by GAI Risk.

Function			Generative AI Risk	
Function	CBRN Information	Confabulation	Dangerous and Violent Recommendations	Data Privacy
Measure	 Chaos testing Cybersecurity testing Input/output measurement using classifiers Online metrics/monitoring Perturbation studies* Prompt engineering Root cause analysis* Sensitivity analysis* Software testing Stress testing* Supply chain auditing 	 Algorithmic impact assessments Analyze differences between intended and actual population of users or data subjects* Assessing data quality* Bias bounties Calibration* Field testing* Input/output measurement using classifiers Model assessment* Model comparison* Multi-session experiments* Perturbation studies* Root cause analysis* Sensitivity analysis* Stakeholder engagement and feedback* Statistical quality control* Stress testing* User surveys* Validity testing/validation* 	 Algorithmic impact assessments Analyze differences between intended and actual population of users or data subjects* Assessing data quality* Bias bounties Calibration* Chaos testing Dangerous and violent content removal Field testing* Input/output measurement using classifiers Model assessment* Model comparison* Multi-session experiments* Perturbation studies* Root cause analysis* Sensitivity analysis* Stakeholder engagement and feedback* Statistical quality control* Stress testing* User surveys* Validity testing/validation* 	 Algorithmic impact assessments Assessing data quality.* Cybersecurity testing PII identification and removal Root cause analysis* Stakeholder engagement and feedback* Stress testing* Testing third-party dependencies
Manage	 CBRN info removal Fast decommission Restrict internet access Supply chain audit 	 Fast decommission Insurance Restrict regulated dealings Supply chain audit User recourse 	 CSAM/Obscenity removal Fast decommission Insurance Restrict minors Restrict regulated dealings Sensitive/Personal data removal Supply chain audit User recourse 	 CSAM/Obscenity removal Fast decommission Insurance Intellectual property removal Restrict minors Restrict regulated dealings Sensitive/Personal data removal Supply chain audit User recourse

Table H.2: Example risk measurement and management approaches suitable for high-risk GAI applications organized by GAI Risk (continued).

Th4:	Generative AI Risk				
Function	Environmental	Human-AI Configuration	Information Integrity	Information Security	
Measure	 Algorithmic impact assessments Environmental metrics Model comparison* Online metrics/monitoring Supply chain auditing 	 Algorithmic impact assessments Analyze differences between intended and actual population of users or data subjects* Analyzing user feedback Bias bounties Calibration* Explainability/interpretability Field testing* Model assessment* Model comparison* Multi-session experiments* Root cause analysis* Stakeholder engagement and feedback* UI/UX studies User surveys* Validity testing/validation* 	 Algorithmic impact assessments Assessing data quality* Calibration* Human content moderation Data poisoning detection Field testing* Model assessment* Model comparison* Multi-session experiments* Perturbation studies* Root cause analysis* Screening for information integrity Sensitivity analysis* Stakeholder engagement and feedback* Statistical quality control* Supply chain auditing Testing third-party dependencies User surveys* Validity testing/validation.* 	 Algorithmic impact assessments Anomaly detection* Assessing data quality* Bias bounties Calibration* Chaos testing Cybersecurity testing Data poisoning detection Model assessment* Model comparison* Root cause analysis* Software testing Stakeholder engagement and feedback* Stress testing* Supply chain auditing Testing third-party dependencies 	
Manage	 Fast decommission Insurance Supply chain audit User recourse 	 CSAM/Obscenity removal Fast decommission Intellectual property removal Restrict minors Restrict regulated dealings Sensitive/Personal data removal User recourse 	 CSAM/Obscenity removal Fast decommission Insurance Intellectual property removal Restrict internet access Restrict minors Restrict regulated dealings Sensitive/Personal data removal Supply chain audit User recourse 	 CSAM/Obscenity removal Fast decommission Insurance Intellectual property removal Redundancy Restrict internet access Restrict minors Restrict regulated dealings Sensitive/Personal data removal Supply chain audit User recourse 	

Table H.2: Example risk measurement and management approaches suitable for high-risk GAI applications organized by GAI Risk (continued).

D	Generative AI Risk				
Function	Intellectual Property	Obscene, Degrading,	Toxicity, Bias, and	Value Chain and	
	Intellectual Property	and/or Abusive Content	Homogenization	Component Integration	
Measure	 Algorithmic impact assessments Assessing data quality* Cybersecurity testing Field testing* Input/output measurement using classifiers Model comparison* Root cause analysis* Stakeholder engagement and feedback* Sub-sampling traffic for manually annotating Supply chain auditing Testing third-party dependencies User surveys* 	 Algorithmic impact assessments Assessing data quality* Calibration* Field testing* Input/output measurement using classifiers Model assessment* Model comparison* Root cause analysis* Small user studies Software testing Stakeholder engagement and feedback* Statistical quality control* Stress testing* Supply chain auditing Testing third-party dependencies User surveys* 	 Algorithmic impact assessments Analyze differences between intended and actual population of users or data subjects* Anomaly detection* Assessing data quality* Bias bounties Bias testing Calibration* Counterfactual/causal analysis Disaggregated metrics Field testing* Model assessment* Model comparison* Multi-session experiments* Root cause analysis* Software testing Statistical quality control* Stress testing* User surveys* Validity testing/validation.* 	 Assessing data quality* Model assessment* Model comparison* Software testing Supply chain auditing Testing third-party dependencies 	
Manage	 Fast decommission Insurance Intellectual property removal Restrict internet access Supply chain audit User recourse 	 CSAM/Obscenity removal Fast decommission Insurance Restrict internet access Restrict minors Restrict regulated dealings Sensitive/Personal data removal Supply chain audit User recourse 	 CSAM/Obscenity removal Fast decommission Insurance Intellectual property removal Restrict regulated dealings Sensitive/Personal data removal Supply chain audit User recourse 	 CSAM/Obscenity removal Intellectual property removal Redundancy Sensitive/Personal data removal Supply chain audit 	